

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION ANTENNAS

John Huang

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91109

Satellite communication antenna systems can be separated into the space segment and the ground segment.. In the space segment, the antennas are used for either deep space exploration or Earth orbiting application. In the ground segment, the antenna systems can be categorized into mobile and fixed-station applications. The spacecraft generally requires its antennas to be low in mass and small in volume so that they can fit appropriately into the launch vehicle. The ground mobile units also require the antennas to be small in size. In addition, these antennas must be low in cost so that they can be affordable to users. The ground fixed stations, on the other hand, generally prefer their antennas to be large in size and able to handle very high RF power. In all these applications, the most frequently used antenna type is the parabolic dish which involves the technologies of Cassegrain, shaped Cassegrain, multi beam, contour beam, multi-frequency, frequency selective surface (FSS), beam waveguide, deployable surface, meshed surface, etc. Other than the dish type, the antennas that are sometimes used for satellite communications are the phased array, the active phased array, the low-profile printed microstrip array, the waveguide array, the helix, the horn, the lens array, etc.

* The research described in this paper was carried out by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.